

# GERMANS SWEEP BACKWARD ACROSS THE PICARDY PLAINS

## Losses Sustained by Anglo-French Forces Are Declared to be Relatively Small

# SEVENTEEN THOUSAND GERMAN PRISONERS

## Germans Have Given Ground in Two Important Sectors—Considered Their Position Insecure in the Face of Heavy Forces—Attempt to Reach Channel Ports Warded Off—Picardy Salient Penetrated for Thirteen Miles—German Northern and Southern Flanks Turned—Airplanes, Tanks, Armored Cars and Cavalry are Effective—Montdidier in Uncomfortable Position.

(By The Associated Press.)

Over a curving front of more than twenty miles the British and French troops are continuing to sweep back the Germans eastward across the plains of Picardy. From the north of the Somme east of Morlaix to the eastern bank of the Aisne northwest of Montdidier.

Progress on Friday.

As on the first day of the offensive, material progress was made Friday over the entire front. Many additional villages were captured; the bag of prisoners was largely increased; numerous guns and great quantities of war stores were taken, and heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy by tanks, armored cars, the cavalrymen and the infantry. The losses sustained by the Anglo-French forces are declared to be relatively small.

Many German Prisoners.

To the allied forces have fallen 17,000 German prisoners and between 200 and 300 guns, many of them heavy calibre, and innumerable machine guns, trench mortars and kindred small weapons.

Enemy Evacuate.

To the north of the Picardy theatre the Germans also have given ground on two important sectors—the famous Lys salient, northwest of La Bassée, and in the region southwest of Arras on the equally famous battle-ground north of Kemmel. On the Lys sector, territory over a front of more than seven miles was evacuated by the enemy while to the north of Kemmel the British advanced their line over a front exceeding 1,000 yards.

German Position Insecure.

These manoeuvres on the part of the Germans seemingly indicate that they either considered their ground insecure in the face of the new offensive, or that they were unable to hold it. General Haig is known to have in both regions to ward off any attempt to reach the channel ports, or that Crown Prince Rupprecht's army has been materially decreased in strength by the reinforcements to the battle zones where the German armies in the south are being sorely harassed.

Enemy Flanks Gave Way.

Already having penetrated the

RED CROSS APPROPRIATES \$900,000 IN RELIEF WORK

To Armenian and Syrian Sufferers—People Dying From Hunger

Washington, Aug. 9.—An appropriation of \$900,000 as an additional contribution to the American committee for Armenian and Syrian relief was announced today by the American Red Cross war council. The fund will be given in three installments of \$300,000 each to cover the needs of August, September and October.

Intense suffering among the civilian populations of Armenia, Syria, Persia, the Caucasus, Mesopotamia, Palestine and other countries in the Near East still is reported, and recently the Armenian and Syrian relief committee asked for additional aid from the Red Cross. People were reported dying in the streets from starvation and that typhus and cholera were spreading rapidly.

During the past year the Red Cross has contributed to the Armenian committee some \$1,000,000 to be expended for relief in the Near Eastern countries which have been under Turkish domination.

GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZED THAT DOES NOT CONTROL SOIL

Italy and France Grants Official Recognition to Czech-Slovak

Washington, Aug. 9.—Italy has joined France in granting official recognition to the Czech-Slovak national council as the supreme representative of the Czech-Slovak resident in the entente countries. The council's headquarters here received today a copy of the treaty whereby the council is given full jurisdiction over its natural living in Italian territory.

This treaty under which Italy agrees to furnish assistance to the Czech-Slovak officials in the performance of the rights guaranteed, is regarded as an important precedent in international law, since it not only grants official recognition to a government which does not control an inch of the soil of its homeland, but grants rights greater than those conceded to American officials over American residents in Italy.

CROWDED PASSENGER CARS OBSERVED BY MR. McADOO

Railroad Administration Intervention May Bring Relief.

Washington, Aug. 9.—After taking a trip over the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad between Cincinnati and Hot Springs, W. Va., and noticing that passenger coaches in several trains were filled with travellers without orders, Director General McAdoo today ordered additional cars attached to the trains or second sections operated. Investigation now are being conducted by the railroad administration, looking to relieving crowded conditions on many other passenger trains in the east and middle west.

## Cabled Paragraphs

Feuch, in Good Humor.

Paris, Aug. 9.—(Havas Agency.) Those who have met Marshal Feuch in the last few days are unanimous in declaring that he is in great good humor, according to La Liberté. Premier Clemenceau, who dined with the marshal yesterday, said he found him radiant and looking twenty years younger than when he had last seen him.

## FRENCH WAR OFFICE TELLS OF HEROIC DEEDS

New Victories Won After Breaking Enemy's Strong Resistance.

Paris, Aug. 9.—The official communication from the war office tonight says that the British and French troops continued their advance today and won new victories after breaking the enemy's resistance. The French troops took 4,000 prisoners besides a great quantity of war materiel and captured several important towns on the southern end of the battle zone.

The text of the statement reads: "Continuing our advance on the right the forces of the British and our own troops won new successes today after having broken the resistance of the enemy. We have captured the villages of Pierrepont, Contoire and Hangeat on Sartre."

Beyond the railway east of Hangeat we have reached Arrivillers, which is in our possession. Our progress in the direction of the railway reached fourteen kilometers in depth.

## 4,000 Prisoners Taken.

"Besides considerable materiel, which has not yet been enumerated, we have made on our part 4,000 prisoners. Our losses and those of our British allies are particularly light."

"On the Vesle, the British captured Fismettes, where they took a hundred prisoners."

## Aviators At It.

"Aviation: The French aviators have been a valuable auxiliary in the battle to the south and east of Arrivillers. In spite of a thick mist and low clouds which increased the difficulty of their work, our squadrons made numerous reconnaissances above the enemy lines, taking part often in the fight with their machines guns. During the battle they captured four of our airplanes. Four captive balloons were shot down. Finally, our bombing machines dropped ten tons of shells during the night on the railway stations in the neighborhood of Chaumes, Nesles, Ham and Roye. Fires and explosions were observed, particularly in Royevand Nesles."

"Against the German lines in Albania, following their failure, the Austrians have not renewed their attacks."

## Germans Destroy Ammunition.

The tanks, armored cars and cavalry are still working throughout the entire region, while airplanes are soaring far behind the lines, bombing transport and troop movements, and also paying particular attention to the bridges over the Somme by which the enemy is endeavoring to escape from their advance. Behind the line the Germans are destroying ammunition depots as they quit their positions.

## Getting After Montdidier.

With the new turn of events, Montdidier is in an uncomfortable position, with the enemy hammering away cross-fire at the Germans leading it and with the only railway leading into the town also under their guns. A forced evacuation of the town seems not improbable. In fact, with further pressure eastward by the allies between the Somme and the Aisne and with the possibility of pressure northward against the Germans from the line running northwest from Solons, it is not outside the realm of possibility that the entire Montdidier salient will have to be abandoned.

## Reciprocal Duels.

There has been little fighting of great moment on the Vesle river, except in the nature of reciprocal artillery duels. The Americans, however, have made another crossing of the Vesle and captured the village of Fismettes, northwest of Fismes.

## HAIG'S COMMUNICATION TELLS THE OFFICIAL STORY

17,000 Prisoners Captured and Between 300 and 400 Guns

London, Aug. 9.—The communication of General Haig's follows: "During the morning the allied armies renewed their attack on the whole battle front south of the Somme and made progress at all points, in spite of increasing hostile resistance."

"French troops, extending the front of their advance northward, captured the village of Pierrepont and the wood north thereof. North and northeast of this locality French troops made rapid progress and realized an advance of more than four miles in the course of the day."

## Outer Defences Captured.

"On the front of the British Fourth Army the Canadian and Australian troops, with admirable dash, having captured the line of outer defences of Arrivillers, advanced beyond them to a number of points."

"Before evening the French and British troops had reached the general line of Pierrepont, Arrivillers, Rosieres, Rancourt and Morcourt."

"Fighting is still continuing on this line."

## North of the Somme local fighting is reported.

17,000 Prisoners.

"The number of prisoners has reached 17,000 and between 300 and 400 guns have been taken, including railway guns of heavy calibre."

"French mortars and machine guns have been captured in large numbers and also immense quantities of stores and materials of all description, including a complete railway train and other rolling stock."

"Gas living in Italian territory."

## UNITED STATES GUARDS NOW FORTY BATTALIONS

Filled Up By Men, Disqualified By Minor Defects, For Overseas

Washington, Aug. 9.—The United States guards organized to a strength of forty battalions is being filled out by the transfer of men of draft age who after induction into service and training have been found disqualified by minor physical defects for overseas service.

It was learned today that there is no plan for increasing the strength of the guard, which is used to supplement state forces in guarding bridges and other important parts of transportation systems, officials regarding the present organization as sufficient.

## Diplomats at Archangel

Washington, Aug. 9.—Ambassador Francis and members of the allied diplomatic corps have left Kandalaksk and were due to arrive at Archangel yesterday, according to a despatch dated August 7, received today at the state department.

## Draft Regulations Discussed By Baker

MARRIED RELATION MAY CONSTITUTE DEFERRED CLASS.

Will Not Be Exacted of Registrants—As for Patriotic Reasons Claims Are Not Filed—Draft Ages to Remain 18 to 45—No Change in Work or Fight Order—No Fixed Policy Yet in Regard to College Students.

## THE EXEMPTION CLAIMS

Will Not Be Exacted of Registrants—As for Patriotic Reasons Claims Are Not Filed—Draft Ages to Remain 18 to 45—No Change in Work or Fight Order—No Fixed Policy Yet in Regard to College Students.

Washington, Aug. 9.—New draft regulations, under which the government would do the selecting rather than leaving it to the registrant, are under consideration by the war department. This was disclosed today.

The new regulations would require that a registrant who is married and has a child under the age of 18 should be classified as a deferred class. This would mean that he would not be required to register for the draft until his child is 18 years of age.

## Washington, Aug. 9.—Including 623

announced today, army and marine corps casualties received from overseas and made public since Monday when the toll of the victory on the Marne-Aisne front began to come in.

## OPPORTUNITY

This is our opportunity to say something, and your opportunity to do something. The proverb says: "A little neglect may breed great mischief." Do not let it impair your business.

If it was not just as much a part of a newspaper's business to give advice, as it is a lawyer's to give counsel, we should hesitate to counsel so often those who do not heed it.

"Be up-to-date!" says a hustler of today. "The time has gone by when past success is considered an element of strength." Experience is worth something, but courage to break away from old methods and adopt new ones amounts to more!

Don't say: "Times are hard!" for some one may ask you what you are going to do about it? It does not help business any to be too conscious that it is not what you expected, or exactly satisfactory. The man who lingers in adversity, though and loses his courage is in no mood to succeed. You need all your energy to hustle with. It is better to retire from business than to get into such a condition that business retires from you."

We are aware that "the rudder of a man's best hope" cannot always steer him clear of adversity, but an advertisement baptized with truth and glittering with bargains is a six-cylinder team that pulls for success. Try the Bulletin!

The Bulletin has 45,000 readers daily and a good advertisement turns thousands of eyes toward you and your business.

Following is a summary of the news printed in The Bulletin during the past week:

Bulletin	Telegraph Local	General	Total
Saturday, Aug. 3...	145	173	413
Monday, Aug. 5...	132	142	261
Tuesday, Aug. 6...	109	145	233
Wednesday, Aug. 7...	125	149	288
Thursday, Aug. 8...	124	148	371
Friday, Aug. 9...	128	151	275
Totals .....	763	908	1841

## by Secretary Baker after he had

appeared before the senate military committee to urge prompt enactment of the new selective service act extending the age limits to include all men between the ages of 18 and 45.

## Defines Classification.

The war secretary made it plain that he is not satisfied with the present system under which the registrant must claim deferred classification, as many men with dependents hesitate for patriotic reasons to make such a claim. In this connection Mr. Baker said he was inclined to the opinion that the marriage relation will in itself constitute deferred classification.

"What Mr. Baker has in mind is to lay down a set of questions which the registrant would answer and then have rules which would take care of the classification. He is understood to regard this as the fair and equitable system."

## Baker Before Committee.

The discussion on the draft ages before the senate committee, Mr. Baker said, "as to whether it was the intention of the department to extend the work or fight order to include classes of persons in various professional occupations. I told them there was no present change of the work or fight order in contemplation. I said that when I decided the basic case of the draft ages, I would have to announce it."

"He had heard from outside sources that the department was considering bringing professional classes, like lawyers, newspapermen, etc., into the draft. I told them that I was not actually engaged in producing war supplies under the order."

## College Students Considered.

The committee, Mr. Baker continued, was especially interested in the effect of the extension of the draft ages on colleges and also in the question as to whether young men from 18 up would be drawn indiscriminately in Class I or placed in a deferred class by age and drawn later.

"I told the committee," said the war secretary, "that no fixed policy had been determined upon by the department, but that the purpose was to allow the president to defer in Class I the call of the youngest men. I have always considered, as you perhaps remember, that 19 was the preferable minimum, and I have come to the 18 minimum only because it seems necessary to get the men."

## Eighteen is Tender Age.

"Not that I think men of 18 are necessarily too young, because I do not think that. I think that history shows that boys from 18 to 19 are immensely valuable, as valuable, perhaps, as from 19 to 20; but I think there is a sentiment in the country which will look with very much more anxious regard on the boys from 18 to 19 than the boys from 19 to 20. Eighteen years seems to many people a more tender age than 19 and it is for that reason that we are thinking of making this preferential deferment of men from 18 to 19."

## Registration Sept. 5?

Mr. Baker told the committee, senators said, that the department wanted to carry out the plan of registering men Sept. 5 so that Class I could be re-supplied. The present reservoir of men will be exhausted and it was said that either the size of the monthlies calls must be reduced or men taken from the deferred classes.

## Secretary Baker was the last

of army and navy officials to be called before the committee begins consideration of the new bill. Because of the committee's visit to the war council, Chairman Chamberlain announced that no meeting would be held tomorrow, but that the committee would assemble Monday when an effort will be made to reach a favorable report on the measure.

## Toll of the Victory

## Marne-Aisne Front

TOTAL REPORTED UP TO DATE REACHES 3758.

## 3150 WERE SOLDIERS

And 608 Marines—There Were 180 Deaths in Friday's List in a Total of 571 and Nearly One-Half From Pennsylvania—Total is Less Than Any One of Three Days Previously Reported—New Englanders Named.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Including 623 announced today, army and marine corps casualties received from overseas and made public since Monday when the toll of the victory on the Marne-Aisne front began to come in.

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## Condensed Telegrams

The gripe epidemic in Switzerland is decreasing.

The price of bread has been raised 116 per cent. in large cities in Austria.

An American aviator found the grave of Quentin Roosevelt at Chameaux.

The federal food board requested that no sugar be used in the making of home made candies.

The municipal council of Arezzo has conferred honorary citizenship upon President Wilson.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit announced that 2,800,000 passengers were given a hearty welcome.

Railroads were instructed to effect prompt transportation of leather and hides because of the heavy government demands.

A large contingent of Slavonic troops have arrived at Marseilles, and were given a hearty welcome.

The hot wave is checking the output of steel. Duluth is working at full operation because of the low temperature.

Hogs at the yards in Chicago sold for a new record price of \$20.95. The former record price was \$20 paid last August.

The War Department announced orders for the immediate mobilization of the Slav Legion at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.

Three highwaymen held up the South Side Bank, of Indianapolis, and after attacking the president and cashier escaped with \$10,000.

Major-General Graves, who will command the American expedition to Siberia, received the confidential orders from Secretary Baker.

The food administration announced that exports of beef for June were 92,173,000 pounds, of which 95 per cent. went to Britain, France and Belgium.

Mrs. Della Richardson, wife of Granville A. Richardson, vice president of the Erie Railroad, died at a New York hospital following a short illness.

Provisions of the \$8,000,000,000 revenue bill were reviewed by the house ways and means committee. No changes were made in the rates agreed upon.

General standards for fire prevention, particularly for war industries, were recommended today by the Federal Fire Board and bureau of standards.

A new aviation field at Fort Myers, Fla., will be named Hixson field, in honor of Flying Instructor Hixson, who was killed last June in an accident.

The railroad administration reported that in western territory during the last 60 days 9,000 cars had been reported for the purpose of eliminating long haulage.

Five miners were killed and five others seriously injured when a gas explosion wrecked a shaft and sections of the workings at Harnmarville, near Pittsburgh.

The first bale of the new cotton crop arrived at Liverpool and was sold for \$15.50, the proceeds going to the Red Cross. The bale was shipped to Manchester to be sold again.

Capt. Benjamin B. Lipsner of Chicago assigned his position in the United States army to become superintendent of the aerial mail service for the postoffice department.

Six hundred employees of the portable plant of the New York Air Brake company at Watertown, N. Y., now working on government contracts for cartridge cases, went on strike.

Fire from the explosion of a trench mortar shell destroyed five buildings of the Western Cartridge company at East Alton, Ill., blew up two powder magazines and did damage estimated at \$200,000.

The department of agriculture reported that despite the adverse weather conditions a bumper wheat and corn crop is estimated for this year. The total wheat yield will be \$78,000,000 bushels and the corn yield will be 2,885,000,000 bushels.

DRIVE AT ENEMY CENTRE WILL INFLUENCE CHANGES

Indications Are of Definite Break Through the Offensive Line.

London, Aug. 9.—The Anglo-French advance is progressing just as the place most desirable from their standpoint—in the center—and is considered by some military men as a definite "break through." The Germans were able to move their wings to some extent by their withdrawals on the Aisne and the Aisne, but their center remained exposed and they were quite taken by surprise, with the result that their Santerre defenses have gone to pieces. It is believed this penetration into the German center before long will exert an influence on the enemy positions north to Albert and south to Montdidier.

## Evacuation May Result.

Thus far the news received in London tells only of events up to last evening; but if the infantry has caught up with the tanks, armored cars and cavalry the important junction of Chaumes should be threatened if not taken, which certainly would make the evacuation of Montdidier necessary.

## PERSHING'S COMMUNIQUE IS OUT OF THE ORDINARY

Battlefield Letter Tells Condition From German Viewpoint.

Washington, Aug. 9.—In a communique received late tonight, General Pershing reports the situation along the Vesle as unchanged.

The communique quotes from a letter found on the battlefield written by a German lieutenant, who was later killed, to his father, the writer's experience in the Chateau Thierry sector.

The Americans were attacking on the entire line. Never have I seen such a thing. Nobody could have withstood them," the lieutenant wrote.

The letter further described the enemy fire as terrible.

In closing the letter Mr. "Sam" said: "I think we have won. I have seen the American flags and especially the Americans. I have a presentiment I shall live to see them. I wish it were tomorrow."

## \$1,000,000 Storm Loss.

Wichita, Kan., Aug. 9.—Estimate made today placed the loss resulting from the wind storm which swept the country last night at \$1,000,000. Three hundred oil derricks were destroyed.

## New Republic Now

## Hope of Russians

SALVATION MAY HAVE ITS BEGINNING AT ARCHANGEL

## PLATFORM PRESENTED

Re-Establishes the Freedom of Speech, Freedom of the Press, Freedom of Conscience and the Right of the People to Hold Public Meetings—When Allies Were Welcomed the Bolsheviks Fled the City.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Officials of the state department are anxiously waiting for further word from Ambassador Francis, who was due to arrive in Archangel yesterday, regarding the personnel of the new government of the north. It is realized that upon the men in authority in the new government devolves the task of bringing order out of the disorder that has been affecting Russia. If the men at the head of the newly established government are strong enough it is believed that the salvation of Russia may develop from this beginning in the far north.

## Archangel New Republic.

Despatches received thus far from Mr. Francis give officials here hope for the new republic in its beginning at Archangel. Mr. Francis has informed the department that one of the officials of the new cabinet is a former high city official of Volodga whom the ambassador knows personally and of whose ability and strength he has a high opinion.

The "platform" of the new organization, announced today by the state department, also is considered significant of the strength of the government. Later advice from Mr. Francis pointed out that one of the orders issued, and not included in the original list of orders given out by the state department, re-establishes the freedom of the press, freedom of speech, freedom of conscience and the right of the people to hold public meetings.

## Popular Government.

City and provincial governments are included in the orders. These include a return to the old Zemstvos for the provinces and the Dumas for the city governments throughout the country. This is regarded as a good move toward popular government by officials here as it insures, if properly followed, an indefinite voice in the government by the people.

## Soviet Wiped Out.

The ease with which the Soviet government apparently was wiped out by the new organization also is considered significant of the feeling of the people. Early despatches indicated that there was a definite break in the part of the supporters of the Soviet, but later information shows that the opposition was not entirely put down until after the arrival of the small contingent of allied troops at Archangel. There also was an interchange of shots between the allied troops and the Bolshevik forces. But the overwhelming welcome given the allies by the people of the city not a foot of territory is desired and states there is no intention of imposing a political system upon Russia, which must work out its own form of government.

## Danger of New Government.

The danger that confronts the new government, it is recognized by officials here, is the food question. Unless the new government can feed the people, or secure supplies, it cannot last, in the opinion of those familiar with the situation. There is hope, however, that with the help of the allies, sufficient supplies can be sent to Archangel to ward off the danger of famine, and this, it is believed, will establish the new government firmly. The Red Cross already has undertaken to send large supplies of foodstuffs and other necessities.

## HELP SAVE YOURSELVES

FROM GERMAN DESTRUCTION

Is Declaration of British Government to Peoples of Russia.

London, Aug. 9.—British representatives at Vladivostok, Murmansk and Archangel have published a "declaration of the British government to the peoples of Russia."

The declaration says that the allies are coming as friends to "help you save yourselves from destruction at the hands